THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 28. FRIDAY, *October* 29, 1813. No. 13.

Printed and Published
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and warranted genuine, which, being purchased with cash, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.
Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Adam Craig, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are required to make payment on or before the 15th of November next; and all persons who may have demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, by that time, as it is desirable that a complete settlement of the estate should take place.

MARGARET CRAIG, *Exec'x.*

October 20, 1813.

100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of Philadelphia, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken Samuel Pettigrew into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. William Woods, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

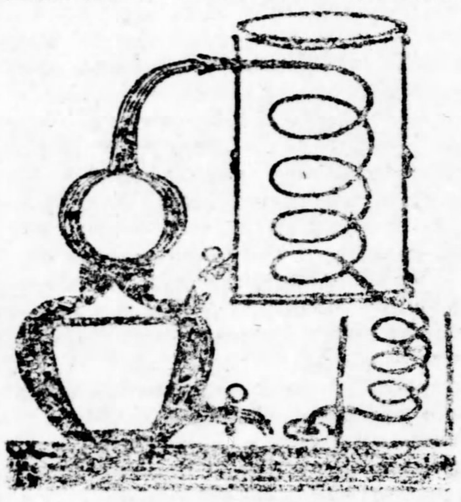
April 12, 1813.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst. an Apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named JOSEPH S. SHERER, about 17 years of age, stout made, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on and took with him, two coattees, one cotton and the other blue cloth; 3 pair cotton pantaloons; two shirts; two vests; one fur hat, and one pair shoes. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber.

JOHN LIGGETT, *Cabinet Maker.*

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1813.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper & Tin Ware House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do.
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles.

ALSO,

Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

FARM AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of at private sale) at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday November 11, at 12 o'clock, two certain Tracts or Pieces of Land, situated in Pitt township Allegheny county, adjoining each other, bounded by lands of Joseph Arden, John Turner, Jacob Castleman, and Samuel Semple, containing together 374 acres and 55 perches, be the same more or less. One of said Tracts called "Highland," the other "Mount Airy." For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber at the mouth of Plumb creek.

BRINTNAL BOBINS.

October 20, 1813.

STRAY COW & CALF.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moon township Allegheny county, some time in August, last, a COW and CALF. The Cow is a dark brindle, with a white streak on her back, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, the shell of one of her horns torn off, supposed to be about 16 years old. The calf is red with white on its back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

September 18, 1813.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER IV.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The 2d question proposed to be examined was, what motives might induce the President to accept the Russian mediation; whether he did or did not know that Mr. Daschkoff had not any instructions from his government to offer it?

About 3 months before the declaration of the War into which the U. S. were last year wantonly precipitated, Congress empowered the President to borrow 11 millions of dollars, to defray any of the expences authorised by law and for which appropriations were made during that session. This sum was sufficient to pay *but a part* of the expences to be incurred on account of the contemplated war; to provide for which, the loan was in fact designed.

This was generally understood; and hence the difficulty with which the loan was effected; for unquestionably the war was deprecated by a great majority of the people of the U. S. and by men of correct information, sober reflection and real patriotism, it was considered as unnecessary, unjust and ruinous.

The disasters and disgraces of the war, in its first year corresponded with its injustice. And hence greater difficulties were to be apprehended in obtaining the next loan. This was for 16 millions of dollars, which, by a law passed *just one month*, before the Russian minister formally, in writing, offered the mediation of his government, the President was authorised to borrow. Impressed with these increasing difficulties, some lure was necessary to induce subscriptions to this greater loan; and no lure was so likely to succeed as *a prospect of peace*. It was thought that monied men, thus looking to a speedy termination of the War, under the powerful mediation of Russia, the ally of G. B. and the friend of the U. States, would come forward and fill up the loan. This very prospect, with the assurance of the sincere desire and endeavour of the administration to make peace, was the reason expressly assigned by one of the great money leaders (as I was at the time informed) for his taking a large part of the loan. This lure too, was gilded by a premium of 13 per cent.—that is for every *eighty eight* dollars paid into the treasury, the lenders received a certificate for *one hundred* dollars to be finally paid them by the U. S. together with a yearly interest of six per cent.

But how would a speedy peace effect the public loans? Such a peace would confine within some practicable limits the *war debt*; and thence the money lenders would feel more confidence in the promises of government to repay the principal and interest; but an *indefinite war*, which might last 10, or even 20 yrs. (such as that now existing between G. Britain and France) to be supported like ours, by *loans*, would so swell the debt as to render its re-payment doubtful, and thereby put an end to loans. Hence the importance of holding up a *prospect of peace*, and the eagerness with which the Russian mediation seems finally to have been entertained by the President.

But if the President really felt a solicitude to make peace, this suggests additional reasons for his embracing the offer of the Russian mediation. Knowing, as he has always known, during the whole of his own, and Mr. Jefferson's Presidency, that G. B. was seriously and earnestly desirous to adjust all the differences between her and the U. S. and to maintain a friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which the plain interests of both countries strongly requires, and especially that she wished to avoid a war, he might hope that her government would now consent to make peace, altho' not directly offered but *under the mediation of a friendly power*; or if she refused that mediation, that he should be able to turn it to some account with the people of the U. S. in the manner I have before intimated. But if G. B. should accept the mediation, then he could with the better grace make the concession which he knows to be the indispensable condition of peace—*admit the British claim to take on the high seas, her own seamen from the merchant vessels of neutral nations, of course from ours.* Yet after the Orders in Council were revoked, he refused to discontinue the war, because G. B. did not abandon that claim. But is it possible that mortified by the series of disgraces which have attended his military operations: alarmed at the enormous expenditures in carrying them on; at the increasing unpopularity of the war; at the difficulties in obtaining loans, and the certain discontents of the people under the heavy taxes which must be levied, to pay only the interest of the millions and tens of millions already borrowed, and of the many additional tens of millions which the continuance of the war, will render indispensable. For these reasons it is possible that Mr. Madison might have been willing to make peace, and desire to accomplish it under the mediation of Russia.

He could then as I have observed, with a better grace, yield the point relative to impressments, which he knows must be yielded, or the war never have an end.—But the same concession, or rather admission, 6 years ago, would have rendered practicable a settlement of all our differences with G. B. and thus have prevented that train of evils which Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have since wantonly and perfidiously brought upon our country; first by that gross imposture, the unlimited Embargo, laid in Dec. 1807 (which known facts, and their own public documents authorise me to say, was founded in falsehood, and which was intended to last as long as the French Emperor's Continental System, of which it was an efficient part) then by its foul offspring the non-intercourse and non-importation laws; followed by the most distressing national calamity. War, which has destroyed what the political monsters just mentioned, had spared of our fisheries, our navigation and foreign commerce, and finally our coasting trade.

But their instructions to Mr. Monroe in 1804, and to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney in 1806 and 1807, expressly forbade their concluding any treaty with G.B. without a provision against impressments substantially as contemplated in those instructions: and they required, as the most favourable terms to be allowed to G. B. on this head, an express, formal, treaty stipulation on her part not to take, on the high seas without the jurisdiction of either party, any sea-faring persons, out of any vessel in the United States.

Seeing then that this claim of G. Britain must be admitted to obtain peace, what apology, what excuse could Mr. Madison offer to the good people of the U. S. for making it one of the original causes of war, and the sole cause for continuing it, after the Orders in Council were repealed? The case admit of none, were peace to be obtained in a plain, direct negociation with G. B. But if the claim were admitted in a negociation conducted under the mediation of Russia, then the President might say, "Having for the sake of restoring peace to our beloved country, accepted the mediation of the Russian Emperor, our great & good friend, and he having strongly advised us to yield that long contested point, by accepting the compromise which would satisfy G. B. and at the same time give security to our sea-faring brethren;" and seeing otherwise, no end to the calamities of war—it was thought expedient, while it was in a degree nenessary, to adopt the Emperor's advice; and thereby peace has been obtained.

This leads me to consider the terms the President must have prescribed on this subject to his Commissioners, Messieurs Adams, Bayard and Gallatin—which will be the subject of my next letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

September, 1813

LETTER V.

TO THE *PEOPLE OF THE* UNITED STATES.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The third question I proposed to consider, was what terms the President must have instructed his Commissioners, Messieurs Adams, Bayard and Gallatin, to propose or admit, on the subject of impressment, as indispensable to obtain the consent of the British govern't. to make peace?

On the 16th of June, 1812, two days before Congress passed the Bill for declaring war against G. B. Mr. Bayard, in the Senate of the U. S. moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 31st of October. In his speech in support of this motion, he examined the alledged causes for the war proposed to be declared: and on the only alledged cause for which Mr. Madison now continues the war, Mr. Bayard said:

"The question as to the impressment "of our seamen did not present insuperable difficulties. Britain never contended for a right to impress American "seamen. The right she claimed is, to "take her own subjects found in our "merchant service. She exercises the "right in relation to her own private vessels. *This right she never will, nor "can give up!* If our merchant flag "was a sure protection to British seamen "who sailed under it, the British navy "must be unmanned by desertion; while "our merchants can and do pay a *dollar* "for every *shilling* a British sailor can "earn in the naval service of his country."

"Can it be expected that a nation who "depends for its existence upon its naval "strength, would yield a principal threatening the destruction of its maritime "power? No war of any duration, or

" however disastrous, *will ever extort* " *this concession!* She may as well fall " with arms in her hands, as to seal qui- " etly the bond of her ruin."

These sentiments of Mr. Bayard's are forcibly expressed, and every intelligent and impartial reader must subscribe to their correctness; and admit that *duty and necessity* require of G. B, that she maintain her claim of right, to take her own subjects, found on board our merchant vessels; although from the difficulty of distinguishing American from British seamen, the former may sometimes be mistaken for the latter. But this difficulty, as Mr. Bayard remarks, is not insuperable. *Eight months after they declared War*, the same Congress proposed a remedy for the evil complained of; and a law was passed forbidding, under severe penalties, the employment of British seamen on board the publick or private vessels of the U.S. The provisions of the law were indeed *general*, declaring it unlawful to employ on board the publick or private vessels of the U. S. any persons except citizens, or persons of colour, natives of the U. S. But the real object of the law was, to provide against the employment of British subjects, (the law is not to take effect till after the termination of the war with Britain) and pride alone prevented its being confined to them; for we had not and could not have a like dispute about seamen with any other nation; the difference of language precluding the possibility of mistake. But after stoutly denying, for many years, the right of G. B. to take her own seamen from our merchant vessels, and making her occasional exercise of that right, one of the original causes of the war, and the sole cause for continuing it, our rulers were unwilling to retrace their steps, and by limiting the law to the exclusion of British subject only from our vessels, tacitly acknowledge her right to take them, unless effectual provision were made so to exclude them.

Whether the provisions of this law are of themselves adequate to its object, I shall not now enquire; nor is it necessary; because defects may be supplied by treaty, pursuant to its 11th section, *whenever the President shall in good faith, negociate a peace.*

Take the decided opinion of Mr. Bayard, above recited, in connection with his uniform declaration to his friends, before his departure for Russia, *that his instructions were such as to admit the making of a practicable treaty*, that is, one which should give reasonable satisfaction to G. Britain as well as to the U. S. and we can make but one just inference. That he and his colleagues are instructed, without denying the right of G. B. to take her own subjects from our merchant vessels, to stipulate, that if she will forbear to exercise that right, or in other words, if she will cease to take any persons (her enemies excepted) from the merchant vessels of the U. S. on the high seas or elsewhere, without her own jurisdiction, the U. S. will make effectual provisions to prevent any British subjects from being employed in the public and private vessels of the U. S.—which provisions may be prescribed in the treaty. This stipulation being offered, G. B. it is expected, will on her part agree and stipulate, that such provisions being made, and for so long time as they shall be rendered effectual in practice, she will forbear to take any persons (her enemies excepted) from the merchant vessels of the U. States.

Although the British government may entertain some doubts relative to the efficacy of the provisions for excluding her seamen from the vessels of the U. S yet it is to be presumed they will consent to make the experiment. And this difficulty being overcome, it will certainly be practicable to make a treaty on all other points adapted to the interest of both countries. That the terms will be as advantageous to the U. S. as were attainable before our hostile disposition towards her had been long and uniformly displayed; before we had made direct war upon her manufactures and commerce, by an embargo, non-intercourse and non-importation laws; and before we had declared war in form and insidiously attempted to take forcible possession of her territory and to seduce her subjects from their allegiance; is hardly to be expected. Yet as she never sought, but wished to avoid this war? as peace will enable her to apply her sea and land forces now employed in America, to other purposes more useful to herself and the world; and as it will again open our ports to her marine, and restore that vast and active commerce which formerly existed and was so highly beneficial to both countries; it may be confidently expected that the terms of peace and commerce acceptable to her will not be acceptable to the people of the U. States.

(To be concluded next week.)

FRANKFORT, *Ken. Oct.* 16.

TENNESSEE.

The legislature of this state have passed a law empowering the gov. to send into the field a military force not exceeding 3500 for the purpose of guarding the frontiers of the state from the Indians and if necessary to carry on an expedition against them. For the support of this army, the legislature have authorised the banks to loan the governor 300,000 dollars:

They have also appointed a joint committee of three members from the Senate and eight of the lower house, to enquire into the official conduct of the hon. *Joseph Anderson*, senator in Congress Our readers will recollect that Joseph Anderson voted against the Embargo.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.

TENNESSEE IN ARMS.

The people in this state in every quarter, are under arms, marching to the frontiers, to meet and repell a threatened attack by the Creek Indians. In the course of last week, several expresses have arrived here from Huntsville, M. T bringing information of the approach of a large body of Indians.

Since the receipt of this intelligence. thousands of our brave fellow-citizens have, with a promptitude and alacrity no less honorable to themselves than flattering to the pride of the state, *volunteered* and gone to relieve from their unpleasent apprehensions of danger, our exposed brethren of the frontier settlement Not less it is supposed, than 4 or 5000 volunteers. (most of whom furnished their own arms amunition, provision &c) are now and will before the end of this week, be at the most exposed parts of the Southern settlements of this state and Madison county, M. T. ready to meet the foe. Col. Coffee's regiment of volunteer cavalry, ordered to rendezvous here last Friday, have been paid off, and marched—four companies on Saturday morning and the ballance today. It is between 6 and 700 strong.

The troops ordered to rendezvous at Fayetteville on Monday next, are, so far as heard from, preparing to start; and we shall not be disappointed, if nearly double the number called for, should rendezvous that day—such is the enthusiastic ardor of the people on this occasion.

This force is designed, we presume, to repell if attacked; if not to march into the nation and make the attack. We have been " slow to anger;" but have been forced into the field; the enemy will be made to feel the weight of our vengeance; and to repent when too late, for their temerity.

HUNTSVILLE, (M. T.) Sep. 23.

SIR,

This morning arrived an express from Chinabre a chief Creek of the peace or friendly party, who states that he sat out from the Creek nation on the 20th inst. that the war party are now returning from the Tombigby, and as they can collect together they will make an attack on this county, and that in ten days we may expect them without doubt in the town of Huntsville, with two thousand warriors, as that is the number destined for this place. Through him we are further informed that the war party state that col. Hawkins and the big warrior have threatened them with the white people for four years, and have not come yet, and they believe are afraid to come all the way; but if they (the whites) will start they will meet them at Ten Islands on Coosee river, and if the whites will not meet them, they will attack them at their own houses and shew them that they are not afraid.

Capt M'Clelland, commandant at fort Hampton, informs that he has made a discovery of several Creek Indians, supposed to be of the war party, within a few miles of the Muscle Shoals on the South side. I have no doubt they are sent on ahead of their main body.

This country is in a state of confusion never witnessed before on any frontier. It is not uncommon to see an hundred persons at one time, some on foot, others in carriages, waggons or carts, flying to Tennessee for protection. A few days since Madison county was boasting a population of several thousand inhabitants, with flattering prospects on every side; but alas, what is her present situation? nearly one third of her inhabitants have fled from their country, leaving their florishing crops, comfortable dwellings, and an immence quantity of valuable property, to be ravished and laid waste by the merciless savages. Those who remain have their hopes anchored on the patriotism of our neighbouring friends. I shall have several hundred brave fellows who I can depend on, to meet the enemy, and dispute every inch of ground on which they may attempt to advance.

PETER PERKINS, *Lieut. Col.*

GOV. BLOUNT.

We are informed by express from col. Meigs, that 1000 Creeks are certainly embodied near the hickory ground, and that 1200 are designed to attack the frontier of this state immediately. The Cherokees are much alarmed, and wish assistance of the whites, as the Creeks will pass through their country to get to Tennessee.

The same account states that 1200 are to attack Georgia and six hundred the settlements on Mobile In consequence of these alarming communications, Brig. Gen White, has called on the commanding officers of regiments in his Brigade, to furnish 750 men, exclusive of the cavalry, to rendezvous at Knoxville on the 23d inst. It is certainly time for every one to be on the alert, and stop if possible these infuriated savages—There is no doubt but the citizens of this section of the state will prove their patriotism by turning out on this urgent occasion.

Knoxville Gazette.

On Friday evening last a gntleman of respectability arrived in this town from Georgia, from whom we learn that 5,300 troops were embodied in that state on the 14th inst. a part of them were regular troops; the whole would march the next day to the Creek nation.

It is stated the gallant Gen Floyd commands the force; he will do honor to the command.

The gentleman passed through the Cherokee Nation, where he was informed that 700 of their warriors was embodied, equiped and painted, ready to act in concert with the Tennessee troops at any point they should be required.

By a gentleman from East Tennessee we understand that Gens. White and Dougherty have started with about 2000 men from that quarter of the state; and they must by this time be in the Cherokee nation. It is expected Gen. Cocke will have the command of those troops.

Clarion.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) *Oct.* 12.

By a letter which Editors rec'd from Pass Christian, dated Sept. 17, 1813, they are informed that gen. Flourny and com. Shaw were to set out from that place, the next day, for the Mobile. The general had received information that a British vessel had just arrived at Pensacola, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and two Seminole Indian chiefs, who hold the rank of Brigadier Generals in the British service. Gen. Flourny had ordered the regular forces in that quarter with the 3d regt. to the Mobile; fully determined to defend that place to the last, against any force however formidable.

The forces of gen. F. united with those from Tenn. and Georgia, will be fully adequate to conquer, and if necessary, to exterminate the Creek Indians and to seize at once upon East Florida, and that part of West Florida, East of the Perdido river. [*Ken. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *Oct.* 19.

Copy of a Letter from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated,

U. S. SHIP, GENERAL PIKE,
Sackett's Harbour, Oct. 6, 1813.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that I arrived here this morning, with 5 of the enemy's vessels, which I fell in with and captured last evening, off the Ducks—These were part of a fleet of 7 sail which left York on Sunday last, with 234 troops on board, bound to Kingston. Of this fleet 5 were captured, 1 burnt, and one escaped; the prisoners, amounting to nearly 300, besides having upwards of 300 of our troops on board from Niagara, induced me to run into port for the purpose of landing both.

I have an additional pleasure in informing you, that amongst the captured vessels are the late U. S. schooners Julia and Growler, the others are gun vessels.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your most ob'dt sev't.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Sec'y of the Navy.

PROCTOR DEFEATED!

HEAD QUARTERS,
Near Moravian Town, on the river Thames, 80 miles from Detroit, 5th October, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that by the blessing of providence, the army under my command has obtained a complete victory over the combined Indian and British forces, under the command of Gen Proctor. I believe that nearly the whole of the enemies regulars are taken or killed, amongst the former are all the superior officers except Gen. Proctor, my mounted men are now in pursuit of him—My loss is very trifling. The brave col. R. M. Johnson is the only officer that I have heard of that is wounded; he badly, but I hope not dangerously.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WM. H. HARRISON.

Hon. John Armstrong.
Secretary at War.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 18.

COM. DECATURS SQUADRON.

Capt. Rockwell, of the schr. Beaver, (says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser) who arrived this morning from Connecticut river, states, that on Tuesday last, Commodore Decatur's squadron had moved down the Thames below the bar, and were ready to embrace the first opportunity to put to sea. The British blockading squadron consisted of 5 sail, one 74, one razee, two frigates and a sloop of war. A part of this squadron were at anchor in Gardner's Bay, and the remainder were off New London Light House.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

The Salem Register of Oct. 9th, says, " On Thursday last, 10 English prisoners were selected from the prison ship, at this place, and sent to Ipswich Stone Jail, to be kept in close confinement, as hostages in part, for the 16 unfortunate Americans, closely confined at Halifax—and that 100 English soldiers and seamen were to be detained in retaliation, for certain American prisoners sent from Halifax to England.

KING'S EVIL.

A discovery of great importance to humanity has been made by Dr. Smith, who is at the head of the Vaccine Institution of Maryland, viz: That the Kine Pock, is a complete cure for the King's Evil, or Scrofula, even in its most inveterate form, and its last stages.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter, dated,
LISBON, *Aug.* 17.

" There is a report to day that Soult has received a reinforcement of 30,000 men. Another battle was expected on the 17th inst. Our latest accounts from England are only to the 24th uit.

" The brig Hepsa, of New York, captain ——, has been condemned at Gibraltar for a violation of the blockade of N. York."

Another letter from Lisbon, dated the 18th says:

" Lord Wellington has received advices of the armistice in the North having been broken up, and is advancing into France. He left St. Sebastians and Pampeluna in his rear blockaded."

LONDON, *Aug.* 21.

Extract of a letter.

We have received letters from Head-Quarters in Spain dated on the 12th, from which we select the following:

Bivonac, Pyrennees, Aug. 12.

" I lately gave a pretty full account of our most glorious proceedings on the Frontiers of France. We have since got a little breathing time; but we will very soon be at it again. All the deserters who come in, agree in saying that Soult is collecting every thing, conscripts, invalids, militia and armed peasantry; and that as soon as he obtains some guns, and mounts some cavalry, he will once more attack our line in all its points.

We know, likewise, that he is determined to continue attack after attack until he wears us out; for Bonaparte has sent him most positive orders not to allow the sacred territory of France be defiled by the nations of Traders, aided by their allies the Brigands."

It will appear very singular to the country, that the Extra Gazette of Sunday, which relates our exploits in Canada, & particularly that gallant one by night, under command of brig. gen. Vincent. should have taken no notice of the preceding disasters which we had sustained. A ministerial paper of yesterday, after feebly endeavoring to palliate the omission, said that it would be supplied by last night's Gazette. In it, however, no mention is made of U. Canada. It is proper therefore, that the public should know, that befoae the Americans were repelled, by the victory near the heights of Burlington, they had captured Fort Erie, Fort George, &c. up to those heights—and had in truth become possessed of the Niagara frontier. We had supposed them to have advanced to Burlington by water, by lake Ontario; the matter however, is otherwise; they had advanced from their number, irresistibly advanced by land. We hope their career is now stopped; but the exclusion of any mention of their success from the Gazette, if not casual, or from some inadvertence, is most disingenious as are proclamations issued by the Gov. Gen. Prevost, upon the subject of these occurrences.

[*Times.*

Further extracts from London Papers.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The following is the extract from a letter from a respectable clergyman in India.

" You will rejoice to hear that the inquisition at Goa was abolished in October last; and it is now thrown open to public inspection, with all its cells, secret chambers, &c.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

When the last ships set sail about the beginning of March, there prevailed at Bombay a most deplorable famine.—Multitudes were daily, and almost hourly, dropping down in the streets and dying for want of sustenance. The Gov. (Sir Evan Nepean) sent for a native merchant of great note, and asked his opinion of what ought to be done. " Just do," said the merchant, " what Gov. Duncan did in a similar case." This was, without s moment's delay, to collect rice from all quarters on the credit or security of the government, and to deposit it in warehouses for prompt distribution among the sufferers. The governor recommended a subscription, towards which he sent out of his own purse, a thousand rupees—but the native merchants moved with deep compassion and sorrow, without any aid from government, raised a fund fer importing grain to an unheard of amount.

FRENCH DIRECT TAX.

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Minister of Finance, or the Comptroller of the Treasury at Nantz, by a Merchant resident there.

" SIR,

Your voluntary contribution of 1500 livres to support the present war it being due on the —— inst. You are hereby requested to pay the same immediately, otherwise your property will be liable to confiscation, and your person to every other responsibility, by the law heretofore made and provided."

The above peremptory demand was made to that Gentleman in presence of four others now in Boston.

PLATTSBURGH, *Oct.* 9.

Our intelligence from the army under Gen. Hampton, is to Wednesday noon which time the troops were encamped the Four Corners in Chateaugay, about 40 miles west of this place.

On Friday the 1st inst one of the pickets was attacked by a party of Indians supposed to consist of about 100. Considerable firing ensued, in which a Subaltern, said to be Lt. Nash, of the 33d regt Infan'y, and a private was killed, and one man wounded. The Indians were observed to carry off several of their party—whom it is believed were killed, or severely wounded.

Gov. Prevost, with about 1,000 troops we are credibly informed has passed down from Kingston into the lower Province. The militia, from the age of 16 to 50 are called out. [*Plattsb'gh Rep.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18.

The Steam boat due yesterday morning did not arrive till five in the evening and brought nothing new from the line excepting the following extract of a letter from our correspondent, in Albany dated Oct. 16th:

" Accounts from Sackets Harbor state that on Saturday the 9th inst, every thing was in in readiness for a move of our force at that port—The heavy ordnance with all the baggage, was embarked on board of Scows, for transportation, and all the boats were in readinessto receive on board the troops, which it was supposed would be embarked early in the week.

On Saturday there was a considerable fall of snow at the harbor.

Since writing the above, the British officers, taken by com. Chauncey, passed through this city, on their way to Greenbush."

Extract of a letter from Brig General M'Clure, to his excellency Gov. Tompkins, dated

Fort George, half past 5 o'clock P. M.
6th October, 1813.

Since writing the above we have commenced offensive operations against the enemy. About 500 militia volunteers, & about 150 Indians, commanded by col. Chapin, attacked the piquet guard of the enemy about a mile and a half from fort George, and drove them in upon the main body, when the enemy opened a fire from several field pieces.—Our men retired in good order into the fort, with the loss of one man killed and two or three wounded. The enemies loss was 7 killed, many wounded and four prisoners. In a short time the enemy appeared in considerable force within 500 yards of the fort, at the edge of the woods; Chapin again sallied out with about 800 men and some Indians, commenced a brisk fire on the whole of the enemy's lines, and drove them half a mile—but perceiving by the movement of the enemy that they would out flank us, I ordered 200 to reinforce him, and in two detachments to attack the enemy's flanks. We succeeded in driving the enemy into the woods, when night coming on put an end to the conflict; I have not ascertained the loss of the enemy; col. C. is a brave man. Every officer and soldier did his duty.

VINCENNES, *October* 9.

The Indians have made their appearance on our frontiers—On Sunday last, in the afternoon, they fired upon and killed one man and wounded another in Capt. Shoults company of rangers, near the block-house on Embarrass—it was believed the party of Indians consisted of between 15 and 20—the man killed received five balls and seven passed thro' his hat—the other was wounded in a number of places. A party of rangers the next day started after them, and we have since been informed had got upon the trail, they had not returned when our paper went to press.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 29, 1813.

BY THE EXPRESS ON SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

" *Erie, October* 22, 1813.

" I have just a moment to inform you, before the mail closes, that the U. States schooner Æriel has arrived, having on board Com. Perry, accompanied by Gen. Harrison and the British commander Barclay."

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

HAVING lately seen an advertisement, purporting to establish a school in this place on the Lancastrian system, and having occasionally seen publications in the newspapers of the progress and promising advantage to our rising youth, I was induced to visit the institution.

Believing, as I do, that you are not only friendly disposed towards, but will countenance any thing that has for its object the public good, I submit to you the following observations as they suggested themselves to my mind on my visit, with a request, that should they meet with your approbation, you will give them publicity in your useful paper.

Although I found this institution, as it were, in its infancy, thinly filled, and but lately established, yet it is evident, that from the progress, that children attached to this school have already made

no method has ever been introduced into our country better calculated for the advancement of youth than this system—spelling, reading and writing are so combined together, that it is impossible to advance the one without at the same time furthering the other, and yet, strange as it may appear, the child will make treble the progress in their different branches, combined together, than it will in any one in the common method; add to this the great saving on the score of œconomy. With the trifling expence of the price of a slate only, a child can be taught to spell, read and write with considerable facility. When it is recollected, the great number of children with which our town abounds, running daily through our streets, in almost a savage state, we ought to hail such an institution as one of the greatest blessings we could receive; an institution calculated to bring education within the reach of every situation in life.

X.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"His misfortune, but not his crime."

THE season which must put an end to the campaign is rapidly drawing near; if any thing is to be achieved by the valour of our troops and the skill of our commanders, it must be done quickly. The horrors of a Canadian winter can not be endured by raw troops (unaccustomed to hardships, cold, or excessive fatigue) out of quarters. It is almost worth while to review the operations of the past season, and see how great a proportion of the promises held forth to the people have been performed. After the reverse suffered by the American army, (to the indelible disgrace of their chief and the irrevocable infamy of that administration who selected him) at the commencement of hostilities, the necessity of building a squadron capable of commanding the lakes, became so apparent to the people, that the administration were forced to bend from the stand they had taken against naval armaments, and sacrifice their crude notions upon the subject, to the public voice of an enlightened community, and orders were issued with more than ordinary spirit for commencing, at the proper naval depots, the construction of a naval force sufficient for the contemplated purposes. The activity and enterprise of our officers and seamen supplied all the deficiencies which might have resulted from the delays of ignorance or the obstructions of power, and early in the season on lakes Ontario and Erie, and later on lake Champlain, the American standard triumphantly waved, and the American cannon thundered over those inland seas, whose waves had before only reflected the British Cross and Lion, and whose shores had re-echoed only to the tremendous peals of British naval artillery. But notwithstanding our naval superiority was acknowledged, signal disgraces still befel our armies; when at length, as if to demonstrate that on a naval power the true glory of this nation depended, the Eagle, the emblem of our rising greatness, which seems to have been cow'd at the sight of the British bayonet, suddenly perched on the topmast of the Lawrence, and dropped the amaranthine wreath of victory on the brow of the immortal Perry. This was the charm which appeared to reverse our fate—our naval heroes sought not the smiles of the fickle goddess, but commanded success by their valour—they asked not the aid of Hercules, but secure in the approbation of their country, they applied their shoulders to the wheel of fortune and rolled it back. A ray from the car of the goddess of victory illumined the dark horizon which had so long lowered over American glory; hope, with an electric rapidity, flashed over our minds, and that flag which had so long reposed itself on the banks of the Miami, was suddenly beheld waving over the battlements of Malden and Detroit; more than a thousand prisoners are the fruits of our late successes, and with considerable armies, flushed with conquest, what have we not a right to expect? Thus far the picture is fair; thus far the prospect is delightful. Let us now look to promises, and to our country. We were promised, the possession of the lakes—to an extent we have acquired it. We were promised, the conquest of the upper province of Canada—we have acquired the possession of an insignificant post.—We were promised, the annihilation of the Indian tribes—our frontiers are still open to barbarous incursions. More than all this, we were promised, the prosperity of our country! The prosperity of the American people! Alas, where is that prosperity fled? are we to look for it in our seaports, shall we find it in dismantled ships, in closed warehouses, in grass grown docks; shall we discover it in the poverty of our wealthy merchants, in the bankruptcy of importers; shall we retire to the country and behold the husbandman in rags, his produce rotting in his barns, unable to dispose of a sufficiency to cover the nakedness of his family and pay the taxes which his government requires; is prosperity to be found in a commerce annihilated, a body of seventy thousand hardy seamen dispersed by this war for their rights, to seek for that bread and that employment in a foreign country, which the *too strict justice of their native land in redressing their wrongs*, denies them at home; or are the miserable wretches in our eastern cities perishing with cold, starving with hunger, naked and defenceless as they will be, from the "pelting of the pitiless storm" of a severe winter; unable to find employment; too poor to seek for that labour in a different clime, which in the more prosperous days of their own supported them in comparative affluence, driven by misery, the most horrible of all conscriptions, to enlist in the armies of their country for the bare subsistence of wives, children, the dear connections of social life. Are these, I ask, proofs of the prosperity of this nation.

But, whilst we with a sigh for the truth of the delineation, turn with disgust from the picture, let us require from the authors of these disasters, an account of their actions and their motives. If in the language of an administration print, the American armies have been disgraced by a succession of bad chiefs, it is their *misfortune* and not their crime—the same may be said of the American people as regards their administration; the fact is, that as no American is destitute of valor, so few, I do firmly believe, are deficient in virtue. When liberty lulls to rest the infant citizen, he will be able to crush the hydra oppression in his cradle; when freedom teaches him his rights in manhood, he will be a patriot and a soldier; if with a sacred attachment to the shrines before which his forefathers were immolated in a righteous cause, he should be prevailed upon to make a selection of such rulers as disgrace and destroy his country, in the language of the ministerial prints, it is his misfortune but not his crime; it is a misfortune, however, which his elective franchise puts it in his power to remedy: he who is involved in misfortune by inadvertence is excuseable, but the man, who having his errors pointed out to him, still continues in them, although he may be in *name* an American freeman, is criminal, and in *fact*, a freeman no longer.

SEDLY.

A PROCLAMATION.

By WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *Major General in the Army of the United States, and Commanding in Chief the 8th Military District.*

THE enemy having been driven from the territory of Michigan, and a part of the army under my command having taken possession of it, it becomes necessary that the civil government of the territory should be re-established, and the former officers renew the exercise of their authority, I have therefore thought proper to proclaim that all appointments and commissions which have been derived from British officers are at an end; that the citizens of the territory are restored to all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed previously to the capitulation made by Gen. Hull on the 15th of August, 1812. Under the present circumstances, and until the will of the government be known, I have thought proper to direct that all persons, holding civil offices in the territory of Michigan at the period of the capitulation of Detroit, resume the exercise of the powers appertaining to their offices respectively. In the present dispersed state of its population many officers are doubtless absent. In all cases thus situated the last incumbent who *resigned* the office will resume the exercise of its duties. The laws in force at the period above mentioned, will be re-established, and continue in force until repealed by the proper authority.

Given at Head-Quarters the 25th day of September, 1813.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

By the General,

JOHN O'FALLAN, *Aid-de-Camp.*

Humiliation, Prayer and Thanksgiving.

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of Pittsburgh, at their sitting in the Town of Washington, October 1813.

THE Synod of Pittsburgh, deeply impressed with the consideration of the portentous aspect of our national concerns, feel themselves solemnly obligated to direct that portion of the churches and people of God with which they are connected, to the solemn duties to which the word of God and the dispensations of his Holy Providence appear to call.

The Synod do, therefore, appoint the second Thursday of November next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Thanksgiving, in which they are required to humble themselves before the Holy God, whose displeasure they have greatly provoked; for our national and individual sins; for our lamentable abuse of the distinguished priviliges and blessings with which we have been favoured; and for the false and bitter spirit of party censure and recrimination, which impairs the comfort and peace of society, threatens its safety, and exerts a baneful influence on the harmony and edification of the church of God; to implore the pardon of all our crimes, and beseech our gracious God in infinite mercy to bless our nation, direct its councils, and in his Holy Providence, deliver us from those judgments with which he has been pleased to visit us; protect us from the calamities to which we are exposed, and hasten the restoration of peace; and also to supplicate the effusion of his Holy Spirit on his churches, and to promote extensively his glory in the conversion and salvation of souls. The Synod do therefore recommend, that thanks and praise be offered up to the Gracious and Holy God of our fathers, for such appearances of favourable interposition in our behalf, as mark the recent occurrences on our north western frontier, notwithstanding all our ingratitude and rebellion against Him, and particularly for preserving our extended and exposed frontier in so great a degree, from the ravages and cruelties of a barbarous and exasperated foe.

JAMES HUGHS, *Clerk.*

*** The Members of the Chymical and Physiological Society of Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at A. M. Bolton's Academy-hall, Market Street, *THIS EVENING* at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Institution and electing Officers.

Friday, October 29, 1813.

Pittsburgh Franklin Society.

A Meeting of the Society will be held at the Academy, to-morrow evening, at half past 6 o'clock, precisely.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 29.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jun. ch'f cl'k.

LOST,

ON Friday evening the 15th inst. a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing some money and papers. The finder shall receive Two Dollars Reward on delivering it to the subscriber.

WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1813.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,

Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who have claims against the estate of James Mountain, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, to exhibit them for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

NANCY MOUNTAIN
ADAMSON TANNEHILL,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS, } *Adm's.*

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 29th inst. will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of the late deceased, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle, an elegant Gig, with plated Ornaments and Harness, a Milch Cow, and an extensive assortment of Law and other Books, together with Maps, and several Pictures handsomely framed, and a variety of Household Furniture. The terms of Sale will be made known to the purchasers on the day of Sale.

N. B. Those persons who borrowed Books of the deceased, will be pleased to return them immediately.

Pittsburgh, October 19, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FULTON & LIVINGSTON, have ordered a suit to be brought against *Daniel French*, and the owners of the Steam Boat COMET, for a violation of the essential part of their patent. When good boats, such as are now constructing in every part of the United States, can be built under Fulton and Livingston's undoubted patent rights, persons should be cautious of involving themselves in a labyrinth of expensive and tedious law suits. The infraction of their rights, in the state of New-York, cost a company their boats, damages, and expences, amounting to sixty thousand dollars, and was the ruin of many of the parties concerned.

FULTON & LIVINGSTON.

October 14, 1813.

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20 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Youngstown, on the 25th ult. JOHN ERWIN, an enlisted soldier in the 22d Regt. U. S. Infantry. Said Erwin is 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, fair hair, light eyes, and by occupation a labourer, born in Baltimore, state of Maryland.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending said Deserter and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to any Officer in the service of the U. States.

JOHN SEMPLE, *Ensign*
22d Regt. U. S. Infantry.

October 4, 1813.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARIAN

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his subscribers and others, that he has printed Catalogues ready for distribution, with blank leaves for the insertion of future additions, which he still hopes will be considerable. He regrets his being forced to complain of the carelessness of many of his readers in the treatment of his books; which, like Æsop's Frogs in the fable, "though sport to them is death to him:" He makes this remark as he has already suffered severely on that score.

The Patrons of the Library are assured, that no exertions on the subscriber's part (notwithstanding the unfriendly insinuations and hostile opposition of individuals to the contrary) shall be wanting to render the Institution worthy of public patronage.

W. R. T.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1813.

P. S. Subscribers, who have not yet made payment, are requested to call and pay the first six months' subscription; otherwise both Librarian and Books must go without new covers, and the old are nearly worn out in their service.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy & Co.

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS,

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bow-string's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, gailoons, hat binding, &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

ROBERT PEEBLES.
REUBEN TWEEDY.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

EDWARD F. PRATT,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a

BARBER'S SHOP

in Market Street, opposite Dr. Lewis's, where they will always find him steady and ready to perform his duty.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1813.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG man who has a good knowledge of Mercantile business, and likewise acquainted with accounts, would be happy to find employment as a Clerk in a Store, Factory or Office.—Satisfactory recommendations will be given. A line addressed to B B. and left at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette will be duly attended to.

October 6, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy* LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to WILLIAM HAMILTON or GEORGE MILTENBERGER, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu*

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Erie Express

We stop the Press to announce the following important intelligence!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE FROM HIS CORRESPONDENT AT ERIE.

Erie, October 25, 1813.

"I wrote you by the last express informing of the arrival here of the U. S. schooner Æriel, with Com. Perry, Gen. Harrison, and Com. Barclay on board.—Most part of the fleet has since been here, and passed on to Buffalo, carrying between 1500 and 2000 land forces who are destined for the army under Gen. Wilkinson. Com. Perry has gone along, and will proceed immediately from Buffalo to Newport, in R. Island, at which station he is to command until a frigate can be fitted up for him. Capt. Elliott will command on this lake. Com. Barclay is to be landed at Buffalo.

I have been furnished by an agent of the contractors, who left Detroit on the 18th inst. with the number of Indians who have made peace with the United States, and who have been furnished with provisions at Detroit since our troops have taken possession of that country. It is probable many women and children are included.

Pottawatamies, - -	834
Miamies, Eel river Miamies, and Weaws, - - - - -	942
Kickapoos, - - - - -	322
Tawas and Chippeways, -	920
Wyandots - - -	400
	3419

The whole of the foregoing have been sent off to their different villages, and as they cannot after this be supplied with ammunition by the British, we may expect to have peace on our frontiers.

Of those who followed the north-western army, now remaining at Detroit, there are,

Senecas - - -	75
Wyandots, - - - -	31
Shawanees, - - - -	35
Delawares, - - -	30
TOTAL,	171

There have been near 300 altogether attached to the N. W. Army.

I have conversed with several officers who were in the army when Proctor's army was captured on the river Le Trench on the 5th inst. It is certain that *Tecumseh was killed* in the action; his body was viewed by many of the British officers, who all acknowledged it.

The principal stand that was made was by the Indians; the regulars threw down their arms and called for quarters, after one or two fires, which had done but little execution to our troops. The whole number of British regulars surrendered was something rising 600, and the number of Indians engaged was about 1200, who scattered in all directions after they were routed. Forty-five of them were killed, and 12 regulars. Our loss was but 8 or 10 killed.

It is worthy of remark, that Com. Perry was in this engagement, acting as volunteer aid to Gen. Harrison.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respecta e certificates repeatedly laid before th public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those w may not have had an opportunity of per ing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly beneficial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Oak Logs,

Suitable for Sills for frame buildings, from 30 to 40 feet long. Enquire of

H. HOLDSHIP,

Third street, East of Market.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1. &w.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENGELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

The Putsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 28, 1813 tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened an *Auction and Commission Store* in the *Diamond*. From their long experience in business, and the attention which will be paid, they hope to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.

All accounts will be adjusted on the days of Sale, which will be on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in every week, or oftner, if necessary.

Advances will be made on property left for sale.

They will also receive and store all kinds of Goods, and dispose of them on commission at private sale. Their terms of sale and agency, (which are moderate) will be made known on application as above.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy or Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq., late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief. moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*

BOSLER & Co.

Who have constantly for Sale,

HAMILTON'S

Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c &c,
Inward weaknesses,	

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

APPRENTICES INDENTURES, *FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO.

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY;

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Marke, Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ISAAC GREGG, late of Beaver county, deceased, will present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately and avoid costs. The bonds, notes, accounts, &c. of said estate, are in the hands of *Walter Forward,* Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, with whom those interested may call.

OLIVER ORMSBY, *Adm'r.*
SIDNEY GREGG, *Adm'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

APPROVED *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,

OF EDINBURG,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

At his Family Medicine Warehouse,

North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-billous Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondrics and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.